Of Hawaiian rice we note a sale in San Francisco of 20,000 the at 6 @ 6jc., which is an extreme figure. Good rice, however, meets a quick sale; but the generality of the rice sent over does not turn out first quality, and contains many green and dark kernels, caused by premature harvesting. Hence great difficulty is experienced in effecting sales at paying rates. Our rice growers cannot be too careful in studying the charac-

ter of rice and the proper season for harvesting it. The Malay anchored in the roads on the evening of the 25th, and took on board a freight of about 175 tons of fungus-all that she had room for, and sailed again for China on the 29th. Sae left a good quantity of fungus and other freight offered to her-We may here state again that China-bound clippers can generally obtain from one hundred to four hundred tons by stopping here two or three days, attended with very little expense, and without risk of lesing men; on the other hand, scamen can generally be procured here for China, at very short notice. The Midnight, N. B. Palmer and Malay obtained all the freight they sesired to fill up, and met with no detention, or loss of

The Cambridge sailed on Tuesday, taking a very full cargo, of 400 tons of sugar, which is the largest lot yet shipped away in one sessel. She is a staunch vessel, and will make a good run

The Yankee discharged her cargo in three days, and will probably be loaded and ready to sail again on Saturday, the 3d. We like to see such dispatch, which augers a steady increase of produce. We trust the agents of this line will soon be able to replace the Fankee with a larger vessel, which the carrying trade now demands. A vessel of the size and capacity of the Comet costs but fittle more to run, and will carry double the

The first Hawailan whaler, the Harvest, arrived on Monday from the Arctic, with a good cargo of about 1609 barrels. We trust that each of the others of our fleet may report themselves as well. From present indications, the Northern whaling fleet is going to show a large average catch of oil and bone. The # Harvest's memoranda, published below, will be found interest-

A telegram received by the Malay, states that the ship Samuel Robertson, before reported by us at Pernambaco, discharging cargo to find a leak, was there condenned in June. Captain Mantor had gone to Rio Janeiro for the purpose of chartering a vessel could one be found, to bring the cargo to this port.

By our advertising common it will be observed that Mesara. H. S. Howland and W. K. Snotgrass have a sociated themselves to carry on a ship chandlery and comr desion business. They will open the store formerly occupied by H. W. Severance, Esq., as an auction room, in Chariton Bloom.

The Exchange at the United States Consular, was taken up pestenday by tenders, at from 28 to 37; per cent. discount, most of it being at 33 @ 374 "off the face " The amount drawn was about \$4,500.

In local trade we have nothing special to report, and the last quotations given will answer at this writing.

Ships' Mails.

For San Francisco-per Yankee, about October 3. For Katat-per Odd Fellow, this day.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I. ARRIVALS.

Fept. 25-Sch Kalama, frm ports on Hawall, with pulu, 6 deck pass and native freight.
25-Sch Moikeiki, Napela, frm Lahaina and Kahului, with 2 cabin, 4 deck pass.

25 - Am ship Malay, Hutchinson, 23 days frm San Francisco, en route for Hongkong. Anchored outside. Salled September 29.

25 - Am bark Yanker, Paty, 19 days from San Francisco. with moise and pass to Wilcox, Rechards & Co.
26—Sch Kekauluchl, Haley, from Kac and Kons, with 59 bales puiu, 1 bale, 15 bgs fun ons, 40 bgs coffee, 1500 goat skins, 400 cocoanuts. pkgs honey, 400 oranges, 3 hogs, etc 20 deck part.

26—Sch Odd Feilow, Johnson, from poas on Kauni, with 22 coff wood, 100 bndls pai al, 50 bgs paidy, 2

cabin, 29 deck pass.

26—Sch Jeannette, fm Molosa, with firewood.

36—Sch Wesselde, Fall, for Molosa, with firewood.

16 bgs wood, 5 kgs butter, 4 pass.

29—Steamer Annie Laurie, Marchane, frm windward 23—Steamer Annie Laurie, Marchane irm windward ports, with 10 cake fallow, 4 bil wool, 15 bullock, 16 bgs coffee, 20 bgs beans, 3 caken, 24 deck pass. 27—Sch Nettie Merrill, Wetherby, fre "ahaina and Ma-ker's Landing, with 207 bris "nolasses, 41 kgs sugar, 1 bri tallow, hides, goater is, wool, 3 cabin,

27-Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, fm Na ko, with 80 kgs sugar, 52 bris molasses, 2 cabin is deck pass. 27-Sch Go Ahrad, frm Kauai, with firewood.

28-28-Haw wh ship Harvest, Lovesand, from Arctic, with 100 sp, 1500 wh, 24000 ne, scason; do on 29-Sch Moiwahine, Kuhesna, frm Hanalei, with 293 kgs sugar, 4 cds wood, 1 horse, 2 pass. 29-Sch Hannah, from Kausi, with firewood, native freight and 7 pass

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24-Sch Hannah, for ports on Kauai. 24-Am bark N S Perkins, Robinson, for Victoria, V I. 26—Sch Kalama, for Keauhou, Hawaii. 26—Sch Kamoi, Shepherd, for Lahaina and Kahului. 26-Sch Motkeiki, Napela, for Lahaina and Kahului. 28-Sch Kekauluchi, Haley, for Kau and Konz. 28-Sch Go Ahead, for ports on Kanai. 28-Sch Jeannette for Moloaa. 29-Am bark Cambridge, Brooks, for San Francisco.

29-English bark Bessie, Gas, for Canterbury, N Z. 29-Sch Kamehameha IV, Clark, for Maliko. 29-Sch Nettie Merrill, Wetherby, for Lahaina and Makee's Landing. 29-Sch Warwick, Bull, for Molokai.

30-Russian steam corvette Calavala, Geltouchin, for 30-Steamer Annie Laurie, Marchant, for Lahaina.

30-Sch Stolwahine, Kuheana, for Hagalei. 30-Sch Hannah, for ports on Kausi.

MEMORANDA. Tr Ship Harvest, Loveland, reports-Left Honolulu December 12 for Line and Westward. Crossed the Line in Long. 167, W. Fouched at Hope and Clark's Islands, and then kept away for Solumon's Group, and saw our first speam whale January 11, in Lat 10, 30, S., Long. 1640, 30, W. Struck four, but lost one by parting of a line. Four days ster, sighted a large school of sperm whales; struck two, but sst one and a boat. Cruised here about three weeks, but saw no lore whales. When S. W. of St. John's Island, spoke French w aleship Latour du Pin, with 30 bris, sperm since leaving Oah; had been ashore on some reefs near the Feejee Group, at one time running forty miles over a reef, seeing the nottom all the time, and striking every few minutes. At one time, while saling 8 or 9 knots, at 1 o'clock, A. M., the ship was suddenly brought up on the reef, and they immediately took in all sail; the next morning she partly floated, sail was made, and she got off. The mate then went aloft and piloted the vessel through the reefs, into a sort of channel, by which they reached clear water. The Capt. was of the opinion that no damage was done, with the exception of taking off some copper, as the ve-sel did not leak. When we spoke him he was repairing his maintasst, it being rotten at the head. He was bound for New Z-aland and home. Tha Harvest then here away for Bouta Islands. In Lat. 2°.8, Long. 158°, E, sighted the Fanny and Covington. At the bay, found ship Hope, 5 years out, with 1400 bris. sperm, bound to Sydney, and bark Sun, 2 years out, with a00 bris, sperm; she had been cruising in this vicinity for four months, but had sighted whales but once during that time. We experiencep very had weather for whaling at the Bay, cruised for two weeks but saw nothing. Salled for New Ireland, where we cruised ten days, with caim, rainy weather. Favored with E.N.E. winds, we started for the North. March 7, touchel as Guam. ay off and on, and found the barks Braganga, Cicero and Fanny, procuring supplies. April 1, touched at the Bonin Islands. During heavy gales of wind, in Lat. 200; Long. 1420, E., carried away hib and flying hib booms, foretoppulant mast, sprun the mainmast, &c. Left Bonin Islands April 7. Passed Bhering Straits on the 30th. Made the ice May 7, and cruised about it during May. Passed Cape Thaddeus May 22. the first whale on the 3d of June, and the last on the 15th of Our whole catch is 16 bowheads and 4 sperm. Passed East Cape August 7, arrived at Piover Bay on the 18th and left on the 21st. We lest an anchor in Piover Bay. Touched at Fox Islands, came through the 172 passage September 3-24 days from thene- to port.

PASSENGERS.

POREIGN. For Victoria -- per N S Perkins, September 24-D Robinson, From Saw Francisco-per Malay, September 25-II M Whitney. From San Francisco-per Yankee, September 28-Rev Ass Thurston and wife, Mrs E Summers, Miss Mary A Ua. A S Grinbaum, Frank Laloha, Prof G A Belew, Capt Chisholm, Ah

EXPORTS.

For Victoria-per Alberni, September \$2-400 bgs salt, 383 kgs sugar, 72 bgs rice, 36 bgs paddy, 40 bgs molasses, 41 kegs syrup, I horse.
For Victoria--per N S Perkins, September 24-620 kegs For Honggong -per Malay, Sept. 29-8; bales fungus. For San Francisco-per Cambridge, Sept. mber 29-4342 kgs sugar, 850 mts do, 8 bis wool, 429 bides. (\$00 gt skins, 148 bis

For LITTLETON, N Z-per Bessle, S sember 29-66 kgs sugar, 20 bels molasses, 45 bgs rice, 2 to les, 5 bodls salt, 4

LAUNCH .- The new schooner now building by the Mesers. Foster will be launched on Saturday next at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely. She has a very pretty medel, and is about sixty tons burthen.

IMPORTS.

From San Francisco-per Yankee, September 28-Wilcox, Richards & Co-13 pkgs mdse, 150 sks potatoes, 25 sks onions, 100 sks oats, 100 000 shingles, 5,000 ft redwood boards, 10,026 ft siding, 5,000 ft redwood flooring, 5,000 ft sur-A 5 Grinhaum & Co-30 cs milse, 46 cs boots and shoes, 21 trunks mdse, 3 bts do, 2 csks wine, 1 bndl whips, 1 cs drugs, 9

Castle & Cooke-1 cs picture frames, 1 hif bri port wine, 1 kg Angelica wine, 12 prs fron doors and shutters, 6 bndis hin-Lord Bishop of Honoluju-2 steel bells, 4 iron standards, 1 G C Siders-3 reels lead pipe, 7 stoves, 3 bndls hollow ware.

H M Whitney-3 ca stationery, 4 bxs ink, 3 ca books, 10 cs J M Smith & Co-1 pkg hats, 5 cs drugs, 1 pkg corsets, 2 Wm Chisholm - 1 anchor, 1 iron stock, 13 pcs cable, 10 bales

Mossman & Son-200 sks flour, 3 sks enions, 5 bas apples, 27 pkgs groceries. J P Hu hes-4 saidle trees, 1 bndl duck, 1 cs mdse H Y Luddington-1 br) whiskey. H Hackfeld & Co-10 pkgs mass

C E Williams-7 cs furniture. E O Hast-1 cs mdse F H & G Segelken-4 pkgs mdse. R McKibbin-2 cs drugs. J Ritson-1 roll oil cloth matting, 1 cs picture frames. A J Cartwright-6 pags milse Chunghoon-29 pkgs mdse.

A D Cartwright-39 cs muse T Waterhouse-10 bas apples, 1 bg onlons, 2 sks potatoes H Diround & Co-4 pkgs mdse. J C King-50 bris salman. Noite & Kruger-3 bas sidse. 8 H Dowsett-7 pkgs window sash.

E G Adderley-1 cs saddlery, 1 bg collars. H Wood-1 pkg guitar strings. 1 bx hair restorative. G C McLean-2 kgs tools, 6 brushes, 8 pkgs drugs. J Steward-1 pkg books, 1 box medicine E Burgess-I bri mdse. H Allen-5 jackscrews O'Neit-1 pkg needles.

Bolles & Co-20 or sks flour J P Shields-1 pkg books, 1 pkg stationery. R B Armstrong-1 pkg hose C T Mills-1 pkg books, 2 cs wine. M Beckwith-2 bxs fruit. S Peck-1 pkg peas seed.

W P Cutreli-I pag peas seed

P C Jones, jr-1 bx mdse.

Cattanach-1 bx tobacco P H Trendway-1 kg whiskey, 1 cs wine. Order-8 kgs ale, 6 bris brandy, 47 kgs liquors, 1 horse, 1 bx tobacco, 213 cs bread, 17 bgs produce, 2 bris hams, 8 bris sal-mon, 1 pkg forsa, 2 bxs fireworks, 2 brushes, 1 bonnet.

DIED.

Pricogn-In this city, September 20 Anna Caroline, infant nighter of J. C. Pfinger, Esq a ged 7 months. I'T The funeral cill take place on Friday after oon, at half past four o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1. The Foreign News.

The foreign papers received by the ship Malay and bark Yankee, furnish dates from the seat of war to Sept. 5, and foreshadow, more clearly than any advices yet received, the ultimate tri umph of the National arms, and the suppression of the most powerful and yet causeless rebellion that ever disgraced the history of any nation. Even the Governments of Europe, which have steadily hoped for the success of the Rebels, and have in various ways afforded them aid and comfort, even they begin to admit the hopelessness of the rebellion; and when they take that stand, surely the friends of the Union need en-

The siege and bombardment of Charleston engrosses public attention just now, although the news from other quarters is equally cheering. Up to the latest date from Charleston (Aug. 31) the siege still progressed with the most favorable results. A telegram was received at San transises on the 29th, announcing that both Forts Sumter and Wagner were occupied by the Union forces; but the report was premature, as no advices to that effect had been received by the Secretary of War at Washington. The third assault on Fort Wagner was made on the 26th, which resulted in a repulse of the Union army. Fort Sumter has been completely demolished and not a gun left in it mounted. Firing was still continued against this Fort, to prevent the rebels making any use of it. Whether the Union flag yet floats over it or not is immaterial, it virtually waves there, and a great moral victory has been achieved in the reduction of this the first stronghold seized by the rebels. It was in the capture of Sumter that the rebellion first received life; and it is in the recapture of Sumter and occupation of Charles ton that the rebellion will date its decline and

With an ordinary map the general reader will be enabled to fully understand the situation of the belligerent parties in the vicinity of Charleston. Morris Island is separated from the main land of South Carolina by an estuary of the sea called Light House Inlet on the south, and Light House Creek on the northwest. Light House Inlet is from an eighth to a fourth of a mile wide, and Light House Creek is even narrower. The island is about three and a balf miles in length, and at the northern part juts out in the form of a peninsula, the uppermost limit of which is called Cummings' Point. On this poin is the celebrated railroad iron battery, called Fort Wagner. It consists of a heavy framework of palmetto logs, over which is dovetailed T railroad iron, bolted down in a secure manner. Its front presents an angle of about thirty degrees; it mounts eighteen heavy guns. Cummings' Point is the object which Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren are endeavoring to reach. At our last advices the rebels had repulsed several attacks made upon the battery, and if the accounts of the strength of this position are to be credited, its reduction will be secured only at a considerable cost. Cummings' Point, or Fort Wagner, may be regarded as the key to the whole situation in Charleston harbor. It is only three-fourths of a mile from Fort Sumter, and with the same tact, judgment and skill displayed by Gen. Gilmore at Fort Polaski, near Savannah, that strong work can be battered down at the distance named in a short time. Fort Johnson is one mile and a half from Cummings' Point. Fort Moultrie is one mile from Sumter. Charleston itself is three and a half miles from Sumter. Fort Sumter and Wagner are the only really formidable defenses of Charleston, and their capture and occupancy carries with it the fall of

It should be remembered that the rebels have had two and a half years to fortify Charleston harbor, and have built there numerous forts, mounting over four hundred heavy guns of the best English manufacture. It should therefore excite no surprise if these defenses are not captured on the first attack. Probably no European stronghold or port was ever fortified so well as Charleston, and probably no naval force except iron-clads could ever take it. Fort Sumter had, before the late attack on it, upwards of one hundred guns. Fort Moultrie has fifty. Castle Pinckney has twenty-five. Fort Ripley has eight. Fort Johnson has six. The other guns are in battery at Cummings' Point, Breach Inlet, Sullivan's Island, James Island, Mandrell'-

Point. Fort Ripley is on a shoal called "Middle Ground," between Fort Johnson and Castle Pinckney. It is an iron casemated work, with sloping sides. Its guns sweep down the Swash channel, and will give an approaching vessel a terrible raking fire. It has only been completed within a few months past. Fort Johnson is simply a huge sand battery, erected on the site of old Fort Johnson, of Revolutionary memory, one mile and a quarter from Fort Sumter. Against a land attack, or by gurboats by Stono river, it is considered an essential work of defense. There is a water battery in connection with it, of four or five seacoast mortars.

Yet, notwithstanding the strength of the defenses of Charleston, late advices indicate that it will not be long before the Union forces gain such positions, as to enable them to demolish or capture all these forts, and thus compel the surrender and occupancy or the total destruction of the city. Even from the position now held by Gen. Gilmore on Morris Island, near Fort Wagner, shells have been thrown into Charleston city, a distance of nearly five miles, which is probably the longest distance that cannon balls have ever been effectively thrown. This battery of long-range Parrot guns was planted by him on that island more as an experiment, and as soon as it was found that the shot and shell fired from them would reach the city, he sent a demand to Beauregard to surrender or he would shell the city within forty-eight hours, and directed him to give due notice to the inhabitants that they might be prepared. The fulsome rebel General protested against this threatened bombardment, thinking it wholly " unconstitutional" and contrary to the usages of war. But agreeably to the notice sent, Gilmore commenced at 1 A. M. on the morning of the 24th August, to shell the city, firing about fifteen shots, as we are informed by the Charleston papers, twelve of which lodged in the city. No damage was done, except that a warehouse in the lower part of the city, was

set on fire, which was soon extinguished. Gen. Gilmore's purpose appears evidently to have been, not so much to cause destruction of life or property in the city, as to convince the rebel authorities that the city was now at his mercy, and that he could execute his threat, which, till then, they seem not to have believed and took no notice of. But immediately on the opening of the bombardment, at midnight, there commenced such a skedaddling of the chivalric Palmettos as the annals of war, or at least this war, afford no equal-a stampede of men, women, and children, white, yellow and black,-a scene that must have afforded a rich sketch for a Hogarth. The bombardment of the city would probably be resumed in September, after a second demand for surrender. Ample time has now been given to the deluded inhabitants of Charleston not only to save themselves and their movables, but also to decide whether the city shall be saved by a surrender, or destroyed on a refusal. The eves of the whole world looking on, the rebel leaders would probably rather see the city laid in ruins than that their pride should be humbled by a surrender. The report that the shells fired into the city were charged with " Oreck fire," is probably only one of the inventions for which Beauregard is famous; but whether it was so or not, that city may expect on a renewal of the assault what it deserves, a compound mixture of Greek, Roman and Yankee fire, which must place her at the mercy of the power she has so long defied and insulted.

From the army of the Potomac no very important news is received. The same fatalic inertia and ill-luck which have ever attended it, whether under the command of M'Dowell, M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker or Meade, still follow it-the fault probably less of the commanding General than of the controlling power in Washington. The two armies appear to be lying at bay. Meade's forces mainly concentrated near Warrenton, along the Rappahannock River, with small detachments stretching up to the Potomac near Point of Rocks. The position of Lee's army, as given by the telegraph, is now somewhat thus: "Gen. Ewell lies near Orange Court House; A. P. Hill, near Rapidan Station; Longstreet stretches from United States Ford D Fredericksburg. Pickets on the Rappahannock are now to Port Royals Lee's headquarters is about two miles beyond Orange Court House, on the Gordonsville railroad." Frequent skirmishes take place between the two armies in one of which the rebel chief Moseby received two wounds and died. It is stated that the rebel army is being rapidly recruited with conscripts, and that from 40,000, the number Lee had when he recrossed the Potomac, it has increased to over 100,000. The rebels are reported to have regained possession of the peninsula lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. They have also captured three Federal war vessels on the former river, two steam gunboats armed with 11-inch Dahlgrens, and one revenue cutter. There is but little chance of their being able to use these vessels, as the mouth of the river was guarded by a Monitor, and an expedition has been sent

to recapture or destroy them. From the Southwest the news continues to be most cheering, and the Union armies are driving the flying rebel conscripts like chaff before the autumn winds. The attack on Chattanooga, which place had for months been the headquarters of Bragg's army in Southeastern Tennessee, occurred on the 22d of August. On the 24th, the evacuation commenced, and very few rebels are now left north of the boundary line between Tennessee and Georgia. Bragg's army must be in a sad plight, if the following account of its shameful retreat is true, which occurred when Gen. Rosecrans advanced to

attack it at Tullahoma : "There never was such a chase on earth as our Army had after Bragg's Rebel forces. They find in every direction, in wild confusion, and more horror-stricken than if the devil had been after them. They left guns, side arms, blankets, hats, caps, canteens, knapsacks, haversacks, horses, wagons, saddles, cooking utensils, and everything they possessed, strewn along the road and in the woods. They took to the bushes in wild confusion, and panic-stricken; hundr ds plunged into Duck River, and hundreds were drowned. Fifty Rebels have been picked out of one hole in Duck River, near Shelbyville. The tyrant and beast, Bragg, went in advance of his demoralized army, to prepare quarters and rations for them. The retreat was conducted by the Right Reverend Major-General Bishop Leonidas Po k, who, with his prayer book in one hand, and a bottle of liquor in the other, and eves lifted toward heaven. asked the blessing of God upon his rations, and that of Davis upon his army! But on they went, and they are going yet! They have crossed the Tennessee River, and destroyed the great idge at Bridgeport. If they make a y stand at all, it will near Atlanta. There they will be reinforced by 'leneral Joe Johnston. Thousands of Bragg's men have deserted—nome taking to the mountains of Middle Tennessee, and some coming into our lines, giving themselves up, and going into our ranks. Two of our regiments recruited fifty of them in one day last week, among whom is Lieutenant Runde, a son of the old East Tennessee Congressman. I have conversed with young Lunde. He tells me there are 10,000 of Bragg's army disposed to desert, and resolved not to leave Tennessee. On the retreat, they

efore the Alahama, Georgia, and Mississippi troops." The rebels having fled southward from their late position at Chattanooga, Gen. Rosecrans army, about the 25th of August, crossed the Tennessee River, and was following Bragg's disheartened remnant into Georgia. The railroad that connects Chattanooga with Atlanta, in central Georgia, has been destroyed, so that the connection between the two wings of the rebel army has been broken. The prospect for the rebels in this quarter looks rather gloomy.

At the same time Gen. Grant was moving his forces towards Mobile, quietly but rapidly, with the purpose, it is presumed, of attacking the rebels concentrated in its vicinity, though nobody appears to know just where he was or what were his plans. A considerable naval force was also collecting near the port, which of itself had a suspicious look, as though it might have been ordered there to co-operate with the land forces in the attack. Gen. Joe Johnston, who has command at Mobile, regarding the " calamity" at Vicksburg as of " peculiar significance," calls upon every able-bodied man in the country to report for duty, and urges owners of slaves to send them at once to work on the fortifications. The Georgia papers appeal earnestly to the people to prepare themselves for the threatened invasion by General Rosecrans, and, indeed, throughout the entire Confederacy the symptoms of apprehension and despondency are universal and unmistakable. The Montgomery Mail views the position of Joe Johnston in any light as a "choice of difficulties," cknowledging that his forces are "outnumpered three to one.

Gen. Banks was busy with the rebel guerillas in Louisiana, of whom small bands still infest the State, though no large or organized forces of rebels exist there. In Arkansas where larger oodies are found, there has been some skirmishing, but the warfare west of the Mississippi River possesses now only a secondary importance, and can have no special bearing on the suppression of the rebellion, which is fast being contracted and confined to the seaboard Slave States. It is stated in late telegrams that Gen. Kirby Smith has been appointed by Jeff. Davis as provisional Secretary of War to manage matters west of the Mississippi, since that portion of the Confederacy has become dismembered from the rest. He will probably do as well as any one, for there is little else to perform but pay out confederate shinplasters, worth eight

cents or less in gold to the dollar. An important statement comes to hand, which opears reliable, to the effect that Jeff. Davis, after conference with the rebel State Governors, has decided to call out and arm half a million of slaves, in defense of the rebel cause, or, in other words, in DEFENSE OF SLAVERY. These new black conscripts-for they can only be forced into service-are to be promised their freedom and fifty acres of land as a reward for their lovalty and patriotism. No stronger proof could be adduced to show the hopelessness of the rebellion than this last shift of its leaders, for it clearly says that white soldiers are not obtainable. The idea t at slaves can be bribed or even compelled to fight in order that their masters may, by conquering, continue to enslave their fellow blacks, is preposterous, and could only have been proposed as a last experiment to save the leaders of this rebellion from the doom which their treason merits, and which

must soon overtake them. The re-opening of the Mississippi River to trade and travel appears to be established, and it may be considered as one of the greatest victories yet gained, and one which promises the most permanent results. The fact that many of the planters and more influential residents along the river are now hastening to take the oath of allegiance to the government, is of itself a good omen, although one prime reason for it may be to evade the operation of the confiscation act. The restoration of trade to the valley of the Mississippi will do more than any other one thing could, to dissipate the delusion into which the leaders of the rebellion have seduced the Southern people regarding the objects of the war. Restoration and peace are possible and will yet be accomplished.

[Some further remarks on this subject and European affairs, are deferred till next issue.]

ACCIDENT TO THEIR MAJESTIES - As the King and Queen were driving up Nuganu street yesterday at about 6 P. M., in their tandem, some portion of the harness gave way, by which Their Majesties were precipitated to the ground. Our readers will be glad to learn that no serious injuries were received by the Royal pair. A fine imported horse, however, belong ing to the King, in the fills, got a broken leg, and was shot to end his misery.

A CARD .- The Commander and Officers of H. I. Russ. M.'s Corvette "Calavala," on leaving Honolulu, take this way to bid farewell to their numerous friends and acquaintances here, and express their obligations for the kind attentions shown to them during their pleasant stay in this port. Honelain, Sept. 30, 1863. A CARD!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "COMMER-CIAL ADVERTISER," Dear Sir -The inmates of the American Hospital of Honolulu, beg through your medium, to return their most sincere and heartfelt thanks to Mrs. J. C. Pfluger, for her kind attention in sending to them certain delicacies and refreshments. May she be rewarded many fold. Honolulu, Sept. 30, 1863.

H. S. HOWLAND & CO., W. K. SNODGRASS. 384-1y

TO LET!

THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY Apply to MRS. HUMP REYS, next door.

S50 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR INFORMATION

Which will lead to the detection and and conviction of the party or parties who tore the sign SUNNY SOUTH down from over the gate to my premises at Pawaa.

PHOTOCRAPHS. THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO take Ambrotypes and Photographs. Also Cartes de Visite in a style second to none n Honolulu. Specimens can be seen at the Gallery, next door to the Post Office, over the P. C. Advertiser Office, H. L. CHASE.

MCRUER & MERRILL. Commission Merchants

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H. HACKFELD & Co.,.... Bakwas & Co..... BISHOP & Co.,.... D. C. WATERMAN, Esq.,....

The Morning Call of San Francisco is often very happy in its personal allusions, which trait renders it extremely popular as an every-day visitor with the masses In a late number it refers to Com. Pary, in the following item, every line of which is deserved. The gallant Commodore's circle of acquaintances and friends is enlarged on every passage he makes, and most of them are friends that will always watch with interest the increase in the number of units in his pennant, which now floats " 130." ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY .- The storm-beaten veteran, Com. Paty, of the Yankee, which is now in port, is now completing his one hundred and thirtieth voyage between Honolulu and this port. The Captain, in addition, has made voyages to Europe, Chins and Australia, and still appears to be as good as new. His heart is as warm and his feelings as fresh as ever,

and he looks able to go through a hundred more voyages. THE JAPANESE NEWS .- War with Japan has for some time been expected, but it was thought it would be confined to the British and French forces, instead of which it has been opened by the U. S Ship Wwoming. We have not the particulars of the attack of the Japanese on the American vessel called the Pembroke, but have no doubt it was of such a nature as authorized the American Minister, Mr. Pruyn, to initiate retaliatory measures. The impression has been gaining ground for some time that the conduct of the Japanese towards foreigners required some publie chastisement, and that it could not long be delayed. Before the affair is terminated, we trust it will result in teaching the Japanese to treat foreigners with the respect and freedom that is accorded to them in every country.

R. H. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- A general meeting of the Lite and Annual Members of this Society, was held at the Court House on Tuesday. The retir ing President, John Montgomery, Esq., announced the addition of twenty new members, and that the permanent fund of the Society was \$1700. The lociety elected new officers-John Montgomery, President, with six Vice-Presidents; A. J. Cartwright, Treasurer; Dr. Hillebrand, Cor. Secretary; L McCully, Recording Secretary; and an Executive Committee of five.

We are under obligations to Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, J. W. Sullivan and Messrs. C. W. Brooks & Co. for files of late papers.

IF A communication, with other matter, is unavoidably crowded out for want of space.

FOR HILO, HAWAII.

The A 1 Clipper Schooner Emma Rooke.

160 Tons Register. Capt. W. H. BUSH,

Will be dispatched regularly for the above port, EVERY NINE DAYS touching at KOHALA politively, on the passage up and down,

LAHAINA and other ports when freight or passengers offer For freight or passage, having super or accommodation, apply JAMES C. KING

Or Captain on board. IT Shippers please take notice, freight paya de in cash on delivery of goods.

LAHAIVA, KALEPOLEPO & MAKEE'S LANDING.

The A 1 Clipper Schooner Nettie Merrill.

105 Tons Register, Capt. D. WETHERBY,

Will leave Honolulu for the above ports, Every TUESDAY, at 5 o'clock. P. M., Touching at Molokal or Lanal when sufficient inducement offers, and arriving at Honolu a every Sunday.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, ap-JAMES C. KING, Or Captain on board. 17 Shippers please take notice, freight payable in cash on de-

For KCLOA and PORTS on KAUAL.

The well known and favorite schooner ODD FELLOW, 86 Tons Register.

Captain JOHNSON, Will leave Honololu EVERY WEEK, for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to

Tr Sh'ppers please take notice, freight payable in cash on de-

For Metcalf's Landing & Reauhou.

The well known Schooner

KALAMA. Will leave Honolulu regularly for the above ports on Hawaii, and others, when sufficient indocement offers.

For freight or passage, apply to JAMES C. KING. In Shippers please take notice, freight payable in cash on de-

A. S. CRINBAUM & CO., orters and Wholesale Dealers in Pashionable Cicthing. Hats, Caps. Boots and Shoes, and every variety of Gentlemen's Superior Furnishing Goods. Store, formerly occupied by W. A. Aldrich, Esq., in Makee's Block. Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu.

HATS.

RIBBONS. TRIMMINGS. &c. JUST RECEIVED

BY EXPRESS BYCASTLE & COOKE,

ALSO: LADIES' & MISSES' HATS.

Black Silk and Velvet Edged Ribbons, Plain Velvet Ribbon. Fancy Hat Ribbon. Empress Trimming,

Collerette Trimming, Fine Tape Trimming, Collerettes, Silk Belt Ribbon, English Pins, I. R. back combs,

Worsted braid,

I. R. coat and vest buttons, Jet and "teel head mets, Veil bereges, blue brown and black, Crochet Needles, White and colored handkerchiefs, Hem' stitched " Fine shears and scissors,

Fine Paris kid gloves, Fine Paris caunt ts. Buck skin gauntlets. Elastic cord. Machine silk. Ladies' fine hose, Silver thimbles,

ALSO-A fine assortment of ALBUMS! Large, melium a d small. ALSO-A few bottles No. 1

COLOGNE! Large bottles.

Together with

ous to mention.

ALSO: Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Ancle Ties, Balmorals, French Kid Slppers.

(For the P. C. Advertiser.)

"Look on this Picture, then on That."

"I am perfectly confident "There is but one living and Plain Christian' never could true Cod, everlasting, with have been a monkey or a jack- holy, parts or passions," &c. ass, despite of Monbodo's, Dar- Article 1st of the XXXIX win's or Colenso's theories. 21. Article of the Church of Eng-I must also assure him, that /and. am equally confident, that God has ears, eyes, hands and

feet," &c .- Opinions of Rev. Mr Mason of the Reformed Catholic Church, see Polynesian, Sept 12th

Mr. Editor, you will favor one of your constant readers, by inserting the above quotations in your paper. I should be pleased respectfully to ask the Reverend Divine how he would reconcile his opinions with the 1st Article of the Church, which he bas solemply sworn to believe. I was not aware that any professedly Christian minister held to the opinions which he has lately advanced. I know that doctrine or opinion would exactly harmonize with the views of the Mormons or followers of Joe Smith and Brigham Young, but I confess I am somewhat surprised to find such opinions held and advocated by one ordained in the Church of England.

Honolulu, Sept. 28, 1868.

FOR HONGKONG!

THE A 1 CLIPPER SHIP Daring,

A CATECHUMEN.

Due here the 4th inst., and will have quick dispatch for the 17 For freight or passage, having superior accommodation ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Received PER "DOMITILA."

2 lb tins fresh Salmon. 2 lb. " fresh Tindon Haddock, 2 lb. tins Grouses Soup. 2 lb. tins Hare Soup.

And a superior assortment of CONFECTIONERY

> Pink and white rock candy, White Peppermint lorenges, Conversation Cinnamon

Cayenne

Jenny Lind ALSO-On hand, a large assortment of MEERSCHAUM, WOOD and FRENCH

Likewise the best brands of CHEWING & SMOK -ING TOBACCO, HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS,

For sale by JOHN CATTANACH,

A COMPETENT PERSON TO RUN THE
Engine at the Sugar Refinery. Apply to
ALDRICH. WALKER & Co. Best India Sealing Wax. TUST RECEIVED BY THE . DOMITILA,

WANTED

E. P. ADAMS.

LAHAINA, MAUI. Irish and Sweet Potatoes, with other recruits, constantly on hand and for sale at low rates.

H. L. SHELDON, Will practice in any of the Courts of this Kingdom. Particular attention given to the drafting of Legal Documents in the Hawaiian language. Office in the Court House. 382-3m

U. S. Legation.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Hilo, Hawaii, Sept 7, 1863. Exchange for sale! On SAN FRANCISCO.

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HAIKU SUGAR,

SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR SALE IN ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST,

JANION, GREEN & Co.

Black coburgs, Black alpacea, Sils handserchiefs. White shirts,

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE, THE CARGO OF THE

N. S. Perkins,

N. W. Battens, 3 Inch. N. W. 2 and 3 inch Plank-wide, Laths and Pickets.

White Cedar Shingles.

Redwood Shaved Shingles, At the LUMBER YARD on Fort, King and Merchant Streets

which are of the best Scotch mixtures.

CLAY PIPES.

&c .

H. M. WHITNEY. SHIP CHANDLER AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Exchange for Sale!

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY JAMES McBRIDE, until two o'clock of the first day of October, for U. S. Legation Drafts, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1862,

Notice.

PPLICATION HAVING BEEN MADE BASSETT, deceased, of Hilo, Hawaii. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that, Tuesday, the 20 h day of October, 1863, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Hilo, is the time and place for hearing of he said application, and all objections that may be officred S. L AUSTIN. Circuit Judge 3d J. C.

NEW YORK, N SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

CROP 1863.

AVE JUST RECEIVED FROM England

CONSISTING OF A LARGE ASSORT-Scantling. N. W. Boards, 1, 11 and 11 inch,

ALSO-Per Late Arrivals:

A great variety of nice goods, too numer-LEWERS & DICKSON.

Good Rough Redwood Boards, Clear surface planed Redwood Boards, Clear tongued and grooved Redwood Boards, Clear Siding Redwood Boards,

White shirts colored fronts, Champagne.